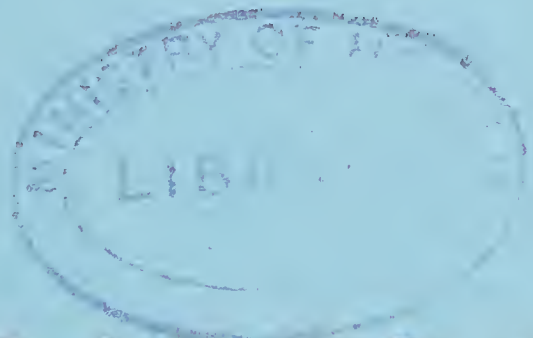




Leyland Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Sanitary Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1951

C O N T E N T S.

	<u>Page.</u>
<u>REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH</u>	1 - 25
Introduction	2 - 3
Statistics of the Area	4
Vital Statistics	5 - 8
Tuberculosis	9 - 13
Laboratory Services and Hospital Accommodation	13
Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease	14 - 15
Inspection and Supervision of Food	16 - 19
Water Supply	20 - 21
Drainage and Sewerage	22
Private Streets; Schools	23
Housing	24
New Town Development	25
New Legislation	25
<u>REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.</u>	26 - 41
Introduction	26
Sanitary Inspectors' Visits	27
Drainage, Verminous Premises, Rag Flock Act.	28
Repairs to Dwelling Houses	29
Rodent Control; Infectious Disease	29 - 30
Shops Act	31
Food	31 - 32
Public Cleansing	33 - 39
Lethal Chamber for Domestic Animals	39 - 40
Petroleum Regulations.	40

L E Y L A N D U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L.

—ooOoo—

1951/52.

Chairman of the Council :-

Councillor F. MARSDEN

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :-

Councillor Dr. W. M. FOTHERINGHAM.

Members :-

Councillor J. E. BOULTON.

Councillor Mrs. R. B. KELLEY, J.P.

Councillor J. MILLER (2)

Councillor F. TURNER.

Councillor J. B. HAIGH.

Councillor A. E. LAVENDER.

Councillor J. TOMLINSON.

Councillor J. WELSBY, J.P.

Medical Officer of Health.

J. WALKER, M.B., ChB., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also
Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4.
Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health
to the Longridge and Withnell Urban District Councils and
to Preston Rural District Council.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :-

G. WALSH, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
also Cleansing Superintendent,
Petroleum Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :-

F. R. SMITH, M.S.I.A.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29731252>

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND. LANCs.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council of the
Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Kelloy, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in
presenting the Annual Report on the health of Leyland during
the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Births.

The number of registered live births assignable to the area during the year under review was 227, being a decrease of 12 over the previous year. The Birth Rate has dropped from 16.2 in 1950 to 15.5 in 1951. The corresponding figures for England and Wales as a whole are 15.8 and 15.5.

Infant Deaths.

The number of infants who died before reaching the age of 1 year was 5 as compared with 2 the previous year. The causes of such deaths are given in the body of the report. The infant mortality rate is however lower than that for England and Wales as a whole.

Maternal Deaths.

There were no deaths arising from diseases or accidents of pregnancy or childbirth.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

There were four deaths from tuberculosis in 1951 as compared with 3 in 1950.

Total Deaths.

The total number of deaths assignable to the district for the year 1951 from all causes amounts to 177 as compared to 194 in 1950.

The crude death rate has dropped from 13.2 to 12.1 per 1000 population. The corresponding figures for England and Wales as a whole are 11.6 and 12.5.

Infectious Disease.

During the year 1951 the number of cases of infecticus diseases was 302 as compared with 296 in the previous year. The number of cases of scarlet fever dropped from 40 to 16.

Mr. H. Cheetham, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the District since 1919, retired on the 30th September, 1951. Many improvements on the sanitary conditions were brought about during Mr. Cheetham's long term of office. I am sure that Mr. Cheetham takes with him the best wishes of all with whom he came in contact for a long and happy retirement.

Mr. G. Walsh, Additional Sanitary Inspector of the District since 1947, succeeded Mr. Cheetham and I am confident that progress will be maintained.

In concluding these introductory remarks I wish to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the kind consideration shown to me at all times. My thanks are also due to the Officers of the Council for their willing co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. WALKER.

September 1952.

Physical Features of the Area.

The physical and geological features of the area have been described in previous reports and remain substantially the same.

Statistics of the Area.

Area in Acres	3,798
Population (Census 1931)	10,575
Registrar General's estimate of Home Population (mid 1951)	14,630
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	2,990
Number of inhabited houses (Ratebook 1951)	4,522
Rateable Value	£92,204
Sum represented by a penny rate	£360.51

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District.

The open air amenities of the district were considerably enhanced by the acquisition of Worden Park as a public park. In addition to providing facilities for walking in pleasant surroundings a further hockey pitch and two football pitches were made available. There were no major changes in the other amenities of the district. Further attempts to obtain a licence to rebuild the burnt out cinema were unsuccessful.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

Live Births -				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	106	117	223
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	3	4
Total	...	...	...	107	120	227

Birth Rate per 1,000 Population ... 15.5

Still Births -

Legitimate	...	...	...	4	3	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total	...	...	...	4	3	7

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... 30.

Table of Vital Statistics.
Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths.

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.
Year 1951	227	15.5	177	12.1	7	30
Year 1950	239	16.2	194	13.2	8	32
" 1949	224	15.4	159	10.9	3	13
" 1948	257	17.7	133	9.1	8	30
" 1947	314	21.7	146	10.1	3	9
" 1946	266	18.6	158	11.0	6	22
Average 5yrs 1946 - 1950	-	17.9	-	10.9	-	21

* Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 0.97) = 15.0 per 1,000
" death-rate (comparability factor, 1.14) = 13.8 per 1,000

Table of Vital Statistics.

Maternal and Infant Mortality.

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
			Total		Neo-Natal	
	No. of deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1951	Nil	Nil	5	22	2	9
Year 1950	1	4.05	2	8	2	8
" 1949	Nil	Nil	9	40	-	-
" 1948	Nil	Nil	9	35	-	-
" 1947	Nil	Nil	20	63	-	-
" 1946	1	3.67	9	33	-	-
Average 5yrs 1946 - 1950.	-	1.51	-	38	-	-

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales.

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Per 1,000 Total live & Still Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland				
Mean of 5 years 1946 - 1950 ...	17.9	10.9	1.51	38
1951 ...	15.5	12.1	Nil	22
Lancashire 1951	14.6	13.9	0.69	29
England and Wales 1951.	15.5	12.5	0.79	29.6

Analysis of Causes of Death.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3	1	4
Malignant Diseases.	8	17	25
Infective and Parasitic Diseases.	1	-	1
Meningococcal Infection.	1	-	1
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	8	14	22
Heart Diseases	28	26	54
Diseases of Circulatory System.	-	4	4
Influenza	4	4	8
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Bronchitis	11	12	23
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	3	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Congenital Malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	8	14
Accidental causes.	2	1	3
	<u>83</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>177</u>

Diseases of the heart were again the dominant cause of

death in both males and females. Malignant diseases were the second most prevalent cause.

Bronchitis and pneumonia caused respectively 23 and 4 deaths.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system produced 22 deaths. These deaths include all forms of "strokes" and provide some indication of the increasing age of the population and the greater strains of modern life.

There were 8 deaths attributable to influenza.

There were 3 deaths resulting from accidents.

Infantile Mortality.

There were five deaths of infants under 1 year as compared with 2 in the previous year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 22 per 1,000 live births as compared with 8 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 29.6. The causes of death of the 5 infants are given in the table below.

<u>Sex.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
Male	16 hours	Inanition and premature birth.
Male	1 month	Marasmus. Congenital Meningococle.
Male	4 months	Heart failure. Toxaemia and toxic myocarditis. Acute broncho pneumonia. Influenza
Female	3 months	Acute bronchitis.
Female	5 days	Spina bifida.

Tuberculosis.

There were 3 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1951 and one death from a non-pulmonary cause. This latter case was not notified prior to death. The death rates from this disease are, pulmonary 0.21 and non-pulmonary 0.07. The comparative figures for England and Wales are 0.28 and 0.04.

There were 16 primary notifications (14 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) during the year 1951.

The table below gives age and sex distribution of the new cases and deaths.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
2								
5	1	1	1					
10								
15	2							
20		1						
25	4				1			
35	3	1			2			1
45				1				
55	1							
65								
75 up- wards.								
Totals	11	3	1	1	3	-	-	1

Five persons were removed from the Register during the year, three of these having died and two as "diagnosis not confirmed".

The number of people on the Register at the end of the year under review is shown below.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female
43	14	12	16
Totals 57		28	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates for England and Wales, Lancashire and Leyland.

Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.			
	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Death Rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis.
Leyland			
Mean of 5 years 1946 - 1950 ...	0.22	0.04	0.26
1950 ...	0.14	0.07	0.20
1951 ...	0.21	0.07	0.27
Lancashire 1951	0.26	0.04	0.30
England & Wales 1951	0.28	0.04	0.31

Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board operated in Leyland and District during the early part of the year. The Medical Director of the Unit has supplied much valuable information and whilst, unfortunately, the figures for Leyland only are not available it was thought that some extracts from his final report would be of interest.

Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1944	1946	1951
Number of Persons examined	8525	4777	9867
New cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis found	34	10	15
Rate per 1,000	4.0	2.1	1.5

The above table refers mainly to industrial groups and only relatively small numbers of people attended as members of the general public.

The next table analyses the percentage response from industry and also shows the number of the general public and school children X-rayed.

Analysis of Persons Examined 1951.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of Industrial and Office personnel available.	11824	4473	16297
Number of Industrial and Office personnel X-rayed.	5956	2532	8488
Percentage response	50.4%	56.6%	52.1%
Number of General Public X-rayed	265	669	934
Number of School-children X-rayed	152	293	445

Of the 9867 persons examined

8,868 or 89.9% were regarded as normal.

15 or 1.5 per 1,000 were found to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis, previously unknown.

615 or 62.3 per 1,000 showed abnormalities which were regarded as non-tuberculous.

351 or 35.6 per 1,000 were found to have inactive pulmonary tuberculosis.

1 or 1.1 per 1,000 of the general public examined was found to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis previously unknown.

Of the 445 School children examined none were found to be infected.

The report expresses satisfaction at the response from industry and mentions that only three firms in the Leyland area failed to give complete co-operation. The Unit hopes to return to Leyland in 1954.

Laboratory Services.

The Laboratories of Wigan Royal Infirmary and Preston Royal Infirmary were used to examine specimens for the diagnosis of cases of Infectious Diseases, and for pathological specimens for ordinary diseases.

The Laboratory of Preston Royal Infirmary was used for the bacteriological examination of milks, for tests for Tubercle Bacillus in milks, and for tests for ice cream.

Hospital Accommodation.

Infectious Diseases were admitted to the Joint Hospital at Heath Charnock and Deepdale Isolation Hospital. The number of cases admitted to these hospitals in 1951 was 16.

General Disease. Five hospitals were available for patients in this district :-

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Preston Royal Infirmary. |) These are now
units of the
Preston Group
of Hospitals |
| (2) Chorley Hospital. | |
| (3) Sharoe Green Municipal Hospital, Preston | |
| (4) Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley. | |
| (5) St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston
(for private patients) | |

National Assistance Act, 1948.

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease.

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

	Scar. Fever	Meas- les	Whoop. Cough	Erysip- elas	Pneu- monia	Para- typh- oid	Food Pois- oning	Totals
Under 1	-	6	4	-	1	-	-	11
1 - 2	1	76	17	-	-	-	-	94
3 - 4	2	87	27	-	1	-	-	117
5 - 9	9	38	13	-	1	-	-	61
10 - 14	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	6
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
65 & over	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Total cases all ages	16	207	62	2	13	1	1	302
Total Deaths	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Cases Removed to Hospital.	14	-	1	-	-	1	-	16

Cases of Infectious Diseases requiring treatment or isolation were admitted to the Chorley and District Hospital, Heath Charnock or

Deepdale Isolation Hospital, Preston. It was not necessary to close any of the schools on account of Infectious Disease during 1951.

The total of 302 compares with 296 in 1950. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever was 16 as against 40 the previous year. Diphtheria was again absent from the District, the last notified case being in 1945. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). There was a slight increase in the number of cases of Whooping Cough from 58 to 62.

After a full investigation the one notified case of Food Poisoning appeared to be an "allergic" and not a bacterial form of the disease. As there were no other cases either in the household concerned or elsewhere in the district or even in the surrounding districts this view would appear to be confirmed.

In the Paratyphoid notification there was a long delay between the onset of symptoms and the actual diagnosis of the condition which was made only after the patient had been removed to hospital. The Group Pathologist of the Preston Royal Infirmary reported that the *Salmonella paratyphi* B belonged to Vi-phage Type 1. The subsequent investigation showed that a member of the household was a "carrier" of the disease although had not had cause to suspect this. The carrier was placed in the hands of her private doctor for treatment. Enquiries were commenced at all premises from where food had been purchased or eaten, and the co-operation of outside districts was sought and obtained in this respect. Certain enquiries were still proceeding at the end of the year.

There was one death from Meningococcal Meningitis which occurred in Preston Royal Infirmary but no notification of this case was received.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk.

Careful attention was paid throughout the year to the quality and safety of the milk retailed within the District. Much of this is sold from dairies which are either outside the area or exempt from local authority control at source, being sold from the farms at which it is produced.

By sampling on the streets however it is possible to detect any milk which is not up to standard and the information thus obtained, being passed to the appropriate authority responsible, ensures that the local authority is doing all it can to provide for the safety of the public.

By far the greater proportion of milk consumed in the district is pasteurised and of 31 samples taken during course of delivery all were satisfactorily heat treated and therefore safe.

The results of the samples of raw milk which includes Tuberculin Tested and Accredited were not so satisfactory. Out of 34 samples, nine failed to satisfy the methylene blue test which indicates a need for greater care at the farm and five were found to contain B.Coli which is a further indication of faulty production methods. The results of such samples were forwarded to the County Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture who is now responsible for ensuring clean milk production on the farms.

Thirty-three examinations were made for the presence of live tuberculosis in the raw milks and two were reported positive. The following action was taken.

Case 1. Enquiries from the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries showed that so far as he was aware no animals had been taken from the herd since the sample was taken. Further enquiries confirmed this and in view of the fact that a cow or cows in the herd were probably still giving tuberculous milk a notice was served under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, requiring all milk from the herd to be heat treated (pasteurised) before being sold for human consumption. The matter was then placed in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to trace the offending animal(s). After eleven weeks of investigation a final report was issued certifying the herd as non-tuberculous with the information that one cow had been slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order 1938. The notice requiring the milk to be heat treated was then

withdrawn. The Regulations allow for the payment of compensation in cases where the dairy farmer could not reasonably have suspected that the cow was infected and as this was such a case he was re-imbursed for the extra cost of pasteurising the milk. The Ministry of Health paid 75% of the amount claimed.

Case 2. Enquiries from the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries revealed that a few days after our sample had been taken, but before the result was known, a cow had been slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. A further veterinary inspection failed to indicate any further affected cattle and in view of these circumstances it was not thought reasonable to assume the milk was still infected. In this case therefore action was not taken under Article 20 of the Milk Regulations 1949, requiring the milk to be heat treated. The results of further biological tests showed that the herd was clear.

The County Sampling Officer assisted by the Council's Sanitary Inspector took 41 formal samples of milk in the district to be examined for adulteration and fat deficiency. Of these 40 were genuine. The result of the other sample and the action taken is shown below.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken.</u>
1 Formal Milk.	Deficient of 9.7% fat and contained 6.9% extraneous water.	Prosecution. Vendor fined £3 with 5 gns. costs.

Meat and Other Foods.

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold and stored.

Approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ Cwts of meat and other foods were voluntarily surrendered to the Sanitary Inspectors as unfit for human consumption. In addition 20 pigs belonging to private owners were examined at their request. One whole carcass and 2 heads were found to be affected with tuberculosis and the advice of the Sanitary Inspector that these should not be used for human consumption was accepted.

The County Sampling Officer, Mr. Kewley, took the following 40 samples of other foods.

2	Sugar	1	Liquid Paraffin
4	Tea	1	Cheese
1	Jelly	1	Cheese Spread
2	Liquid Paraffin	1	Mayonnaise
1	Saccharin tablets ('Saxin')	1	Salad Cream
4	Glycerin	1	Doughnuts
2	Ice Cream	2	Oatmeal
1	Pickles	2	Mustard Compound
1	Milk Condensed Full Cream, sweetened.	1	Bournvita
1	Honey	1	Ovaltine
1	Tapioca	1	Dried Fruit and Sugar
1	Pork Sausage	3	Compound Codeine Tablets
		3	Camphorated Oil.

All samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following :-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Pork Sausage	Deficient of 10% of the minimum of meat.	Vendor cautioned.

Ice Cream.

Twenty-eight samples of ice cream were submitted to bacteriological tests and subsequently graded into the provisional grades for cleanliness.

The following table shows the results of these tests since their introduction in 1947 following the Ice Cream Heat Treatment Regulations.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951.
Grade 1	3	11	9	8	17
" 2	12	4	7	10	4
" 3	8	5	6	6	6
" 4	11	4	1	5	1
Totals	34	24	23	29	28

Grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory but Grades 3 and 4 usually indicate some fault in the method of production. A Ministry of Health Circular No. 69/47 discusses such tests and states that the Minister "is still not satisfied that there is any test, the reliability of which is sufficiently established to justify its use as a statutory test, non-compliance with which would constitute an offence". He then suggests that if an "ice cream consistently fails to reach grades 1 or 2 it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation".

Where ice cream was placed in Grades 3 or 4 and manufactured outside the district, representations were made to the appropriate Public Health Department. Only one such grading was made on ice cream produced in this district during the year and a fault in manufacture rectified. Subsequent samples gave a Grade 1 result.

In addition to the above samples for grading it will be noticed that two samples were also examined by the County Council. These were for compliance with the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, which came into operation on the 1st March, 1951. By the terms of this Order, ice cream had to contain not less than 5% fat, 10% sugar and $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ milk solids other than fat and "Parev" (Kosher) Ice Cream not less than 10% fat and 14% sugar. The two samples from Leyland were "genuine".

Water Supply.

In presenting this portion of my report I should like to thank the Water Engineer, Mr. F. D. Howe, for providing statistics and other information.

The supply continues to be a mixture of Thirlmere water obtained from Manchester Corporation and that of our own boreholes at Clayton-le-Woods in the average proportion of 18% borehole and 82% Thirlmere. The resultant mixture produces a water suitable for domestic and industrial use.

The following table shows details of the water consumption in gallons during the 12 months ending 31st December, 1951.

	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	183,578,000	75,923,000	259,501,000
Average Per day	503,000	208,000	711,000
Average per head per day	34	14	48

Adequacy. During times of peak draw, particularly in the Bent Lane area, low pressures continue to be experienced with a resulting inadequate supply of water. The new 18" trunk supply main from the Service reservoirs into the town should improve the supply to the Bent Lane district as well as providing for the continued and rapid expansion of the town.

Quality. The Council's consultant analysts, Messrs. Melling and Ardern of Manchester reported the following results from bacteriological samples taken during the year.

(a) Raw Water

Number of Bacteriological Examinations 3

Results Water of wholesome bacteriological quality.

(b) Water going into supply.

Number of Bacteriological Examinations 10

Results Water of wholesome bacteriological quality.

The following is the result of a chemical analysis taken on the 25th January, 1951, of the water going in to the supply.

	<u>Parts per 100,000</u>
Total solids in solution	8.4
Total hardness	4.0
Temporary hardness	4.0
Permanent hardness	Nil
Combined chlorine	0.9
Toxic metals	Nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen (Free and Saline ammonia)	Nil
Albuminoid nitrogen (Albuminoid ammonia)	0.001
Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrites)	Nil
Nitric nitrogen (Nitrates)	0.04
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 26.7°C ...	0.057
pH	7.1

Mains Extensions.

In order to cater for the new houses on the Broadfield 2nd Take, 200 yards of 4" mains were laid. In addition 100 yards of 2" mains were provided in the Turpin Green district.

Supplies to Houses.

There were 14 houses newly connected during the year, these being new houses built for private ownership.

At the end of the year the number of dwelling houses connected direct to the public mains was 4,519 and serving an estimated population of 14,713. There are no houses in the district served by means of a standpipe.

General.

The water has no liability to plumbo-solvency and the analyses show no contamination occurred during the year.

The attention of the Health Committee has been drawn to the advisability of the installation of apparatus for the controlled chlorination of water from the boreholes as a precautionary measure.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Whilst the main part of the district is sewered there still remains a large area, particularly in the west which is not yet connected to the sewerage system. The area is flat and presents technical difficulties in providing main drainage and as it has also a high value as agricultural land it is unlikely to be used for large scale housing. There are however quite a considerable number of properties already built and the disposal of the drainage effluents from them is not all that could be desired. Many ditches and watercourses in the area bear evidence of this and show beyond doubt that sewage is not rendered harmless by merely passing it through a septic tank.

The sewage disposal works themselves have been described in previous reports. The plant is at present just about sufficient for the population and on the whole produces a satisfactory effluent. In view of the contemplated rapid expansion of the population with the resulting increased flow of sewage it is to be hoped that plans for the enlargement of the works will be given sufficient priority otherwise the position may become well nigh intolerable.

Closet Accommodation.

The following comparative table shows the position for dwelling houses.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1951..
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	4299
Waste Water	11	11	11	10	9
Pail	488	374	157	158	157
Privy	809	291	209	66	66

Private Streets and Back Passages.

Several schemes for the making-up of private streets came to fruition during the year. Such work whilst materially improving the appearance of a district plays a great part in providing better living conditions for the inhabitants.

A wet, dark and dangerous approach to a house can often produce a state of anxiety particularly in older folk so as materially to affect their wellbeing and as a result their general health undoubtedly suffers.

The streets either completed or almost completed by the end of the year were as follows :-

Balshaw Crescent
Balshaw Road
Chatsworth Road
Crawford Avenue
Haig Avenue

Russell Avenue
Sandringham Avenue
Wellfield Avenue
Yowlands Drive

It is only to be hoped that the Council will be able to continue their present policy and that reductions in capital works allowed will not seriously affect their programme.

Schools.

An event of note during the year was the completion of a new County primary school at Earnshaw Bridge to replace the old St. John's Church of England school.

The total number of schools in the district still remains at eight and is as follows :-

Balshaw's Grammar
County Primary
County Junior
Leyland Secondary Modern
Methodist
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.
St. James' C. of E.
St. Mary's R.C.

Church Road.
Earnshaw Bridge.
Fox Lane.
Yowlands Drive.
Turpin Green Lane.
Fox Lane.
Moss Side.
School Lane.

By the end of the year work had started on a new County Junior School on the Broadfield Estate.

Housing

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year.

	Prefabricated		Traditional Permanent Houses	Flats
	Temporary	Permanent		
By the L.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
By other L.A.'s	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other bodies or persons	Nil	Nil	14	Nil

The table above refers only to houses actually completed. A considerable number of houses were in process of construction for the Council on the Broadfield Estate.

Details of repairs to dwelling houses initiated by the department will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report. No statutory notices requiring repairs were served nor were there any demolition orders made during the year.

The number of dwelling houses known to be statutorily overcrowded was two.

No applications were made by private individuals for improvement grants under the Housing Act, 1949.

Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses.

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate bodies - Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectorate. The control exercised by the local authority varies with the type of factory i.e, whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liason is therefore maintained with H.M. Inspectors on such matters.

Of the total of 75 such premises on the Factories Register it was necessary to draw attention to certain defects at seven factories and these were remedied. No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

New Town Development.

An event of considerable importance took place during the year by the formation of a Leyland Development Joint Management Committee. This Committee which elected Councillor James Tomlinson of this Authority as their Chairman consists of representatives from the Lancashire County Council, and the County Boroughs of Preston and Wigan and was formed to prepare plans for the development of Leyland into a new town.

The transference of large numbers of people into the town from other districts will considerably increase the work of the Health Department and many public services which are now adequate will have to be expanded.

New Legislation.

The acts, orders and regulations controlling many aspects of public health work are constantly changing and the following list, whilst not exhaustive, shows some of the relevant new legislation which came into operation during the year under review.

The Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

Allotments Act, 1950.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Amendment Regulations, 1951.

Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951.

The Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1951.

Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1951.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

The Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1951.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the year 1951.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Leyland Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in compiling and presenting a report for the year 1951. This is my first Annual Report to the Council and I would like to express my appreciation of your confidence in appointing me to the position vacated by Mr. Cheetham on his retirement. It shall be my endeavour to serve the Council conscientiously and to the best of my ability.

I feel that no report to the Council for the year would be complete without some reference to Mr. Cheetham and this report does in fact cover the last nine months of his term of office. It had been my privilege to work with him for the previous $4\frac{1}{2}$ years and during that time had come to respect him for his judgement and knowledge of the district and admire him for the tremendous advances in environmental sanitation which he had carried through since his first appointment in 1919. May his own health improve to enable him to enjoy a well earned retirement.

It is not proposed to alter basically the method of presentation of the report for this year. Details of some of the work of the sanitary inspectors has already appeared in Dr. Walker's report and therefore whilst the information contained herein is considerable it by no means covers the whole of our activities.

The following information given in tabulated form summarises the routine sanitary inspection work carried on throughout the year.

Sanitary Inspectors' Visits.

Inspections of Dwelling houses	157
Vermineous Premises	10
Infectious Disease	62
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	16
Food and Food Premises	84
Factories and Workshops	32
Milk Sampling	61
Ice Cream Premises	42
Public Houses	8
Smoke Observations	8
Caravans	6
Shops	36
Closet Conversions	10
Drain Inspections	145
Rodent Control	66
Hawkers	9
Other visits	104
	<hr/>
	856
	<hr/>

Any defects or contraventions noticed are pointed out to those responsible at the time of the inspection or in the case of

the owner being absent an informal notice or letter is sent. It was not necessary during the year to request authority for the serving of statutory notices nor were any legal proceedings instituted. A total of 83 houses were repaired as a result of informal action.

Verminous Premises.

The policy of the Council in providing a service for the supply of insecticide for use in dwelling houses is much appreciated in the district. For bad cases of infestation, where action by the householder is not having the desired effect, the premises are treated free of charge. This service has not been abused and it is quite remarkable how very few houses do in fact need any attention at all. The most obnoxious of all household pests, the bed bug (*cinex lectularius*) need not present any fears provided advice is taken in the early stages. The use of the new insecticides D.D.T and Gammexane have revolutionised disinfection methods.

Drainage.

Very careful attention has been paid during the year to the freeing of choked drains and sewers as soon as possible after notification. A charge is only made where "plunging" will not clear the drain and the ground has to be excavated and the drain broken into. The cost of this service is negligible and in fact probably costs less ultimately than the tortuous procedure of inspection, serving of notices, signing order forms and ultimate recovering of money, particularly as in many instances the time spent is only a matter of minutes. The cleaning of public sewers is in any case the responsibility of the local authority. A total of 206 drains and sewers were cleared during the year.

Rag Flock Act, 1951.

Full publicity was given to the provisions of the above Act requiring, inter alia, the registration of all premises where filling materials were used in the making of new articles. As a result one set of premises has been registered.

Dwelling Houses

The following table summarises the defects remedied at dwelling houses.

Defective Eaves Gutters	9
Defective Slating on Roof	19
Defective Flashing to Chimney Stack.	4
Defective Floors	7
Rising Dampness	4
Broken Sash Cords to Window	12
Defective Paving	2
Bulging Walls to House	2
Penetrating dampness to dwelling	12
Perished wall plaster	8
Defective Water Closets	26
Defective Downspout	12
Defective woodwork to window frames	4
Dilapidated Pails to Pail Closets	10

Rodent Control.

Considerable attention has been paid during the year to rodent control measures which were carried out in full conformity with Ministry of Agriculture methods. As a result of this the Ministry pay a 50% grant towards the cost of the service. The cost of treatments to agricultural land and to business and industrial properties however is recovered in full from the occupiers on a "time and material" basis.

A charge of 5/- had been made for treatments to privately owned dwelling houses but after fully considering this matter, the Council decided that as from the 1st October, 1951, there would be no charge for this service provided that the co-operation of the householder was being obtained.

The responsibility for ensuring that properties of all types in the district are kept reasonably free from rodents rests now with the local authority. This does not mean that the local authority must carry out every treatment and there is nothing to prevent agricultural or industrial premises being treated by

private firms or individuals, provided such treatments are successful. The numbers of all types of property in this district are shown below.

Local Authority owned	12
Dwelling Houses =	4401
Agricultural	96
All other (including	
Business and Industrial)	<u>459</u>
	<u>4968</u>

= The number of dwelling houses shown here refers to those houses used solely for private living. For rodent control purposes a combined house and shop is classified as business premises.

A total of 141 properties were inspected during the year and 31 treatments were carried out for rat or mice infestations.

The annual test baiting of the sewers of the district was again carried out and showed the presence of rats at only one point in the system as compared with 17 the previous year.

Infectious Disease.

In addition to routine enquiries, disinfection was carried out in the following cases of infectious disease.

Scarlet Fever	16
Tuberculosis	16
Paratyphoid	1

The small 8oz tins of disinfectant which are supplied free on request for use in household continued to be in demand.

Shops Act, 1950.

Inspections under the above Act continued to be carried out on behalf of the County Council. There is considerable extra work involved in such inspections but an effort is to be made next year to carry out the full inspection of every shop twice yearly. On such inspections one assumes the title of "Inspector of Shops" and appropriate Certificates of Appointment have been issued by the County Council and can be produced on demand. A payment of 1/3d. per visit is made to the Council for such work.

Food.

The following are the details of food which was inspected and found unfit for human consumption.

Ham	(Tinned)	409	lbs	(32 tins)
Meat	"	31	lbs	(22 tins)
Meat	(Fresh)	130	lbs	(53 Rabbits)
Meat	"	220	lbs	(Pork)
Fish	(Tinned)	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs	(9 tins)
Fish	(Fresh)	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stone	
Fruit	(Tinned)	86	lbs	(73 tins)
Fruit	(Fresh)	74	lbs	
Vegetables	(Tinned)	80	lbs	(60 tins)
Evaporated Milk		69	tins	(173 pts equiv)
Tomato Paste		80	lbs	
Jellies (5oz packets)		120		
Cheese.		17	lbs	

Milk and Ice Cream.

The number of registered milk distributors in the district at the end of the year was as follows.

Own dairies in the district	3
Dairy farmers in the district	2
Dairies outside the district	12
Milk shops in the district	5

There were in addition to the above a total of 12 producer retailers operating in the district who are not required to be registered with the local authority. This number is not official

but is based on observations and used for sampling purposes etc.

The following are the details of ice cream premises registered under the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938.

Manufacture and Sale	5
Sale only	50

The following licences (including supplementary) were issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

Tuberculin Tested	6
Accredited	Nil
Pasteurised	7
Sterilised	7

There was no refusal to grant or revocation of a licence during the year.

Hawkers.

Publicity was given to the registering of hawkers of Meat, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables, required by Section 115 of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1951. As a result 7 Hawkors and 4 of their premises were added to the register. The number on the register is shown below.

Registered Hawkors	23
Registered Premises	7

Public Cloansing.

Storage of Household Refuse.

The municipal owned dustbin scheme continues to prove its worth. As more and more of the various shapes and sizes of container come to be replaced with the standard $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet mild steel bin (B.S.S. 792) there is not only an improvement in the conditions of storage at the house but the collectors can handle the containers more efficiently. The scheme obviates the necessity for the serving of statutory notices with the resultant court procedure in order to determine responsibility and more and more local authorities are introducing similar schemes.

An unfortunate development during the year was the government restriction on the use of spelter (zinc) for galvanizing, introduced to save dollars and to allow greater supplies for re-armament. Many alternative "finishes" were offered by the manufacturers and the Council decided to purchase the "bonderised" bin as the most suitable. Within its limitations the bin is proving satisfactory but does not compare with galvanizing. At the same time there developed an acute shortage of iron and steel, a situation which strengthened the case against the bin as unprotected mild steel bins would have to be replaced much more often because of deterioration of the steel. After strong representations an assurance was given that galvanizing would once again be allowed immediately the zinc supplies improved.

Collection of Household Refuse.

Apart from interruptions occasioned by holidays a weekly collection of all household refuse throughout the district was maintained.

The vehicles employed on the work were :-

- 1 - 8/16 cubic yard rear loader Lowin Compressing
Refuse Collector on a 5 Ton Austin chassis (Nov.1947)
- 1 - 7 cubic yard side loader 2 Ton Morris Commercial (1942)
- 1 - 10 cubic yard side loader Fordson (January, 1949).

The bulk of the houses were serviced by the Lowin vehicle and the remainder by the Morris which was also used for the collection of night soil. The Ford was employed on the collections from shops

and business premises and for Kitchen Waste for animal feeding.

A close watch is maintained on this vital service and all employees of the department are made aware that their attitude must on no account give rise to complaint. The work of removing other peoples unwanted rubbish is not pleasant and it is a matter of some pride that complaints are so few and that weekly collections have been maintained. The competition of industry has in many cases produced chaos in the cleansing services and this has been reflected in the wage increases negotiated by the North Western Whitley Council for Local Authorities Services (Manual Workers) and which have been fully implemented by this Local Authority.

Disposal of Household Refuse.

Suitable tipping sites for refuse disposal are not easy to obtain in the area. Tipping operations have been carried out on farms in Ulnes Walton and in the grounds of the Brothers of Charity at Lisioux Hall.

Towards the end of the year a request was made by the Estates Committee to fill in a pond, which was subsequently to be soiled and grassed, on Worden Park. The opportunity was taken to make a suitable access road which could later be extended as a car park. Work on this project of "constructive" tipping commenced in December.

Every effort is made to carry out the recommendations for "controlled tipping" and the absence of tip fires, insect infestation or serious rodent infestation is some indication of its success.

Salvage.

It is difficult to remain prosaic in describing the extraordinary turn of events in the value of salvaged goods which occurred during the year. From being an activity fostered during the war years to provide essential raw materials, the income from which was just sufficient to make it worth while, it began to appear that the income from such sources might easily become sufficient to pay for the entire cost of the Cleansing Service. That such a state of affairs was not to be is now only too well known but 1951 remains as the vintage year of all years. The

situation brought its own attendant problems which are discussed later in this report.

Comparative Table
Weight of Salvage Collected and Sold.

	1951				1950			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs
Paper	225	7	2	0	203	5	0	0
Kitchen Waste	367	14	2	0	332	19	3	0
Rags	6	1	0	0	5	0	1	14
Sacking	1	5	2	0	(2	18	0	14
Carpets	2	15	3	0	(
Woollens		9	1	14		9	0	0
String		15	3	0		15	3	14
Bones		4	2	22		15	2	1
Brass		1	1	1		1	3	8
Lead		1	0	10		1	3	11
Copper		4	3	14		6	1	1
Powder				11				21
Aluminium		2	0	0		1	1	8
Cast Iron	9	4	3	1	1	18	0	0
Tins	13	2	2	0	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous				30				20
	627.	10.	3.	19.	548.	13.	1.	0

Increases of approximately 10% were achieved in the weights of paper and kitchen waste as compared with the previous year.

The weight of cast iron increased from less than 2 tons to over 9 tons and the weight of household tins extracted from the refuse was over 13 tons whereas the previous year they were not wanted. The weight of rags extracted increased from 5 tons to 6 tons.

Yield Table - Comparative Figures.

Weight per 1,000 Population per month		
	Waste Paper	Kitchen Waste
	Cwts	Cwts
1946	19.6	31.4
1947	19.2	30.2
1948	24.5	38.1
1949	30.9	38.5
1950	23.0	37.6
1951	25.6	41.8

Comparative Table - Value of Salvage Sold.

	1951			1950		
	£.	S.	D	£.	S.	D.
Paper	3233	11	7	1095	6	3
Kitchen Waste	1066	14	0	902	19	5
Rags	176	10	6	77	17	9
Sacking	22	8	9	(20	11	4
Carpets	37	9	0	(
Woollens	75	1	6	41	16	6
String	8	17	6	4	8	3
Bones	1	6	10	4	9	6
Brass	8	3	11	6	12	6
Lead	6	16	9	7	5	9
Copper	38	1	4	27	7	0
Pewter	2	15	0	2	17	0
Aluminium	14	18	0	4	2	9
Cast Iron	48	6	1	5	14	0
Tins	29	14	3	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	1	4	0		16	6
	4771.	19.	0	2202.	4.	6.

The following comments are made on the comparative table of salvage income.

Waste Paper.

The phenomenal rise in the income from £1,095 to £3,233 is explained by the following prices in operation during the year.

	Mixed Waste Per ton.	Newspapers Per ton.
	£. S. D	£. S. D
January	7. 0. 0	13. 10. 0.
February to June	10. 10. 0	17. 0. 0.
June to November	16. 0. 0	25. 15. 0.
November to December	16. 0. 0	22. 15. 0.

The prices in 1950 had averaged just over £5 a ton and had been at that figure for some time. The demand suddenly far exceeded the supply and as price control had been withdrawn, users vied one with another for the available supplies.

Local authorities were also made aware that what had been rubbish was now something to which they had no right. Some shops and business premises began to accumulate paper for sale after receiving visits from "opportunists" who could see a good profit for their trouble. Many voluntary organisations also ran house to house collections and set up collecting depots and in most cases were selling at prices only one half or less than those obtained by the local authority. In spite of all this competition we collected 10% more by weight than in the previous year.

A further source of anxiety directly attributable to the high prices appeared when the method of calculating the salvage bonus to the men was brought into question. Much time was spent in deliberations and in considering alternative methods but the Council finally decided to keep to their existing method for the time being.

National Waste Paper Contest.

At the beginning of the year the Waste Paper Recovery Association Ltd, which is a non-profit making organisation operating in collaboration with the Board of Trade introduced a National Waste

Paper contest open to every Local Authority in the United Kingdom. The basis of the contest was the average tonnage collected per 1,000 of population per month throughout the year. The Council duly entered and were awarded a fifth prize of £50. The prize money could be spent locally in whichever way the Chairman of the Council wished. A recommendation was made from the Public Health Committee that a grant of £10 be made to the men employed on salvage as a bonus and the balance to be made available to the Estates Committee to provide suitable playground equipment in Worden Park.

Textiles.

Although not accounting for the same value as waste paper, the prices of some kinds of textiles also fluctuated wildly. Woollens varied from 9d to 2/6d a pound; Rags from 20/- to 38/- a Cwt; Old Carpets from 8/- to 16/- a Cwt and Sacking from 10/- to 25/- a Cwt.

Metals.

Not much variation occurred in the prices of non-ferrous metals as they are controlled. A better market was found for cast iron and a price of £6. 16. 9d per ton was obtained as against a previous price of £3 per ton.

Kitchen Waste.

The one commodity where a substantial rise in price would have been justified owing to collection costs remained at £2. 15. 0. per ton until June when the price was increased to £3 per ton. The price of this commodity is very strictly controlled and there is no competition as local authorities are directed to sell their yield to a selected central concentration plant. Preston Corporation handle all the kitchen waste collected by this authority.

Twelve Years of Salvage Operations.

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lbs</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>S.</u>	<u>D.</u>
1940	253	1	2	0	429	0.	0.
1941	258	5	0	20	770	17.	6.
1942	699	12	2	20	2180	16.	5.
1943	762	14	2	0	2270	17.	9.
1944	600	2	2	0	1855	0.	1.
1945	508	4	2	3	1557	18.	10.
1946	454	11	2	13	1545	4.	6.
1947	434	16	3	0	1694	6.	5.
1948	553	15	2	16	2331	19.	0.
1949	616	15	3	23	2836	10.	8.
1950	548	13	1	24	2243	9.	6.
1951	628	10	0	19	4771	19.	0.
	<u>6,319.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>24,487.</u>	<u>19.</u>	<u>8.</u>

Lethal Chamber for Domestic Animals

An appeal was made to the Council in August by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for assistance with facilities for a lethal chamber for domestic animals. The request was made following a member of the Society, who had previously operated this service in Wheelton Lane, Farington, having to vacate his premises.

The Council agreed to operate the chamber and provide facilities for housing the cabin and apparatus adjacent to the Salvage Depot in Leyland Lane. The owner of the cabin had given the structure to the Council and the R.S.P.C.A. undertook to maintain the apparatus.

The entire service is conducted in conjunction with the R.S.P.C.A. and using their approved methods. The lethal chamber for dogs is electrically operated and for cats chloroform is used.

The service is available Monday to Friday 10 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 4 p.m. and arrangements were made by the R.S.P.C.A. for emergency cases to continue to be operated by the Police.

A charge was fixed at one shilling per animal and half the receipts were to be paid to the Society.

The following are the details of animals destroyed during the 3 months the service was in operation.

Authority for Destruction.	Dogs	Cats	Kittens.
Owner	46	25	13
Police	Nil	Nil	Nil
R.S.P.C.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	46	25	13

Petroleum Regulations.

There were no proposals during the year for new installations for the storage of petrolcum spirit.

The total number of installations in the district requiring the annual issue of licences under the above Regulations was 35 with capacities varying from 100 to 10,000 gallons.

Conclusion.

In concluding this report I should like to express my gratitude to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and to all Members of the Council for the goodwill which has been shown to me since my appointment. To Dr. Walker an especial word of thanks for his patience and guidance in dealing with the many

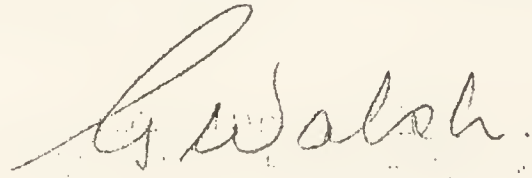
problems of the day. A welcome is extended to Mr. F. R. Smith, the Additional Sanitary Inspector, who commenced his duties on the 1st December, 1951 and my thanks are due to Miss. D. Douglas for the efficient way in which she deals with the records and correspondence.

Finally may I thank all the officers of the Council with whom it has been a pleasure to work for their help and support when needed.

—ooOoo—

I am, Sir, Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Cleansing Superintendent.

